

# ***GUAM SURVIVAL SECRETS***

## ***2013***

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS, 36TH WING (PACAF)  
ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM**

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PERSONNEL ON OR VISITING ANDERSEN AFB

FROM: 36 WG/CC

SUBJECT: Guam Survival Secrets Guide

1. Hafa Adai & Welcome to Guam on behalf of Team Andersen and the 36th Wing! You will soon discover why Andersen's location is both picturesque and strategically important in the Pacific where Guam has played a key role in history for multiple Pacific operations.
2. Our mission is to provide the President of the United States with sovereign options to decisively employ airpower across the entire spectrum of engagement. We believe in Mission First, People Always and Safety is the glue which postures Andersen's Airmen for tomorrow's fight. We are dedicated to "Honoring the Warfighter" while remaining vigilant and safety focused. We believe in the motto: "I CAN SAVE MY OWN LIFE." Safety is a personal and mindful decision that each Airman must internalize always while also being a good Wingman.
3. The 36th Wing Safety Office has prepared an excellent guide to help ensure your time here is both safe and enjoyable. Guam is renowned for its beautiful secluded beaches, historical landmarks and friendly people, not to mention some of the best scuba diving in the world. We sincerely hope you are able to take the time to safely enjoy all Guam has to offer. Please remember this is just a brief overview of the more prominent hazards present on Guam.
4. If you have further questions do not hesitate to contact the 36th Wing Safety Office at DSN 366-7233.

//SIGNED//  
STEVEN D. GARLAND  
Brigadier General, USAF  
Commander

Attachment:  
Guam Survival Secrets 2013 (GSS) Guide

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This guide is designed to give you an insight into the hazards on Guam and Andersen Air Force Base. It is important to remember this is just a guide to provide you with basic safety information. Take this pamphlet with you and look it over periodically throughout your stay. For further information please refer to the 36th Wing Instruction 91-202. Should you have any questions regarding any hazards or safety precautions, contact Wing Safety at 366-7233. The 36th Wing Safety Office wishes you a safe and memorable tour of duty

## MOTOR VEHICLE RULES AND HAZARDS

### GUAM LAW AND ISLAND-WIDE HAZARDS:

All private motor vehicles must pass an annual Government of Guam Vehicle Safety Inspection. Before you buy a car, ensure that it has a current inspection. The safety inspection and the vehicle's license plates are transferable to the new owner.

Guam requires all vehicle operators to carry **a minimum insurance coverage** of \$25,000 personal liability for each injured person, \$50,000 personal liability for each accident, and \$20,000 personal liability for property damage.

### DRIVER'S LICENSE

For active duty military members, a valid driver's license from the member's state of legal residence or an expired license from a state of residence that honors Military Waiver; as long as the Military ID is current, is valid on Guam. For further information please refer to the base legal office. However, spouses are required to get a Guam driver's license 30 days after arriving on island.

Taken from the Guam Traffic Code 16: A person having in his immediate possession a valid operator's, chauffeur's or motorcycle operator's license issued by any other territory, Commonwealth, or state of the United States, may drive a motor vehicle or a motorcycle upon the roads and highways for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days from the date such person arrived on Guam. However, upon the expiration of such thirty (30) day period, such person must have been issued a Guam driver's license in order to continue driving on Guam. Such person shall be exempted from taking the written driver's license examination or demonstration test

According to the Guam Traffic Code Law the Director of the Department of Revenue and Taxation personnel who met one of the three items below are exempt from the Graduated Drivers' Licenses.

The Graduated Driver's license program is intended to ease new drivers into driving by requiring each driver to obtain a learner's permit, graduating to an intermediate permit finishing the program with a full license.

Personnel exempt from the Graduated Driver's License program must have received a valid driver's license from any state, territory or possession of the United States or from countries that have been determined to use prudent and acceptable drivers licensing standards provided one (1) of the following provisions apply:

- (1) driver's license holders who have completed all steps of graduated driver's licensing who were issued a license in a state, territory or country that requires graduated driver's licensing; or
- (2) holders of a driver's license issued by another state, territory or country who have at least five (5) years of driving experience as a licensed driver; or
- (3) driver's license holders serving on active duty in any branch of the United States Armed Forces who possess a driver's license issued by another state or territory of the United States.

The **highest speed limit on Guam roadways is 35 mph**. Many areas are hazardous and therefore posted at reduced speeds.

Guam's traffic laws require that your car's headlights be turned on during periods of reduced visibility (rainstorms, darkness, etc.).

**Route #1, or Marine Corps Drive, is the most heavily traveled roadway on Guam.** Traffic itself presents a hazard on this roadway most of the time. Additionally, wild and domestic animals may suddenly

cross this roadway without warning. Numerous fatalities have occurred on this roadway, so use **CAUTION** and **DRIVE DEFENSIVELY** at all times.

Many of the roadways promote algae growth and are subject to surface polishing due to wear. When the pavement is wet, it becomes extremely slippery, much like driving on a sheet of ice. On wet pavement, **SLOW DOWN** and increase following distance.

As a result of the coral roads, road conditions on Guam are extremely harsh on both car and bicycles causing the tires wear fast. Pay attention to the level of air and constantly check for leaks.

Most roadway shoulders are unimproved, so use caution when pulling off onto the shoulder. Numerous roadways on Guam have uneven or jagged edges, with a drop off of one inch to six inches, or more. If you drive off the edge of the roadway, grip the steering wheel firmly, and gradually slow down without braking. When speed and conditions permit, steer back onto the roadway.

Due to the numerous **potholes** along the roadways, motorists tend to swerve to avoid any possible tire damage, **be aware and drive defensively**. Many of the roadway entrances are blocked by overgrown vegetation, so never assume the person turning on or off of the highway can see you.

As you enjoy sightseeing throughout Guam you will probably notice the large number of passengers that ride in the back of trucks. However, it is not legal on AAFB.

According to Guam law passengers riding in the bed of a pickup truck are exempted from the requirement to utilize a seat belt assembly, provided, that the following criteria are met:

- (1) The bed of the pickup truck is surrounded on all four (4) sides by a secure vertical body extension, inclusive of a tailgate, that is at least fourteen (14)-inches high
- (2) All seats in the cab of the pickup truck are occupied by a passenger
- (3) Passengers in the bed of the truck are twelve (12) years of age or older
- (4) Passengers in the bed of a pickup truck remain seated on the floor of the truck bed at all times
- (5) Passengers are not leaning against the tailgate of the pickup truck
- (6) There are no more than five (5) passengers riding in the bed of the pickup truck.

Drivers on Guam tend to use both lanes for routine travel, i.e., the left lane on 4-lane or greater roads is not necessarily perceived as the “fast” or “passing” lane (remember the max posted speed limit is 35 MPH!!). Also, drivers making right turns to clear the road frequently come to a nearly complete stop before turning off and infrequently use the shoulder to clear the road. Therefore, keep three things in mind:

1. **SLOW DOWN!** Give yourself ample time to get where you’re going so you do not feel rushed. Military members and their dependents have a reputation on island for driving too fast
2. Increase your following distance behind other vehicles during inclement weather
3. Drive defensively use safe following distances and be prepared for someone to stop abruptly or swerve unexpectedly

Route #15, which starts at the Santa Rosa Gate, has been improved in recent years, but it is a two-lane road that features encroaching vegetation, inattentive pedestrians, feral animals, and travel through populated areas near the road. Due to the lush jungle along this route, numerous wild and domestic animals frequently cross the roadway. Sharp curves and frequent rain showers make travel on this route dangerous.

## FLOODING

It is important to keep in mind that low lying areas, such as the south end of the island around Naval Base Guam, are prone to flooding, more so than the northern end. However, flooding can happen anywhere on the island during heavy rain falls. Driving conditions can be very hazardous after a large rainfall. **Drive Cautiously!**

The Guam Homeland Security Office of Civilian Defense is a good location for up to date local weather and also provides all of the areas prone to flooding. <http://www.guamhs.org/>

## NIGHT RULES AND HAZARDS

A good number of the roadways on Guam have poor street lighting and/or do not have shoulder markings. This combination presents a hazard to motorists as the edge of the roadway blends in with the shoulder at night. The rule here is to **SLOW DOWN** and drive with caution.

The best way to avoid serious problems when driving at night is to avoid overdriving your headlights. Remember, at night you can only see as much as your lights show you.

**All personnel (active duty, deployers, other services, dependants, civilians, etc.) on Andersen AFB while walking, jogging or running on roadways or in parking lots during hours of darkness or periods of reduced visibility will wear retro-reflective or reflective gear that is clearly visible from the front and rear per AFI 91-202.**

Although not mandatory, it is recommended that personnel off base wear some sort of reflective gear while participating in activities such as walking, jogging, running or bicycle riding at night. As mentioned previously the roadways throughout Guam can be very dangerous especially at night.



## MOTORCYCLE/MOPED/MOTORIZED SCOOTERS RULES AND HAZARDS

All two-wheeled motor vehicles (including mopeds and scooters over 50cc) are required to be licensed (by Guam) and registered (AF decal) prior to being operated on the streets of Guam and Andersen AFB. According to Guam law you are required to obtain a Government of Guam license for motorcycle operation.

Motorcycles are required to carry the same minimum liability insurance coverage as automobiles. Please review AFI 91-207, *Air Force Traffic Safety Program*, and the PACAF Sup1 for detailed motorcycle information and call the Wing Safety office at 366-7233.

Motorcycle operators and passengers, and moped/scooter operators must wear a DOT approved helmet, impact resistant goggles or face shield, long sleeved shirt, long pants, sturdy shoes that cover the ankle (no sandals or loafers) and full fingered motorcycle gloves. Passengers are prohibited on mopeds. Operators must have their headlight on at all times.

In addition, active duty riders (motorcycles, mopeds, motorized scooters) **MUST** attend the motorcycle safety course. Please call the Wing Safety office at 366-7233 for further details.

## ANDERSEN AFB TRAFFIC RULES AND HAZARDS

Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on Andersen AFB is **25 mph** and parking lot speed limit is **10 mph**. **Speed limits in the base housing and DoDEA School areas are 15 mph.** Please pay attention to the numerous crosswalks throughout housing and the DoDEA School areas.

The Main Gate on Arc Light Blvd/Marine Corps Drive stays open 24 hours every day. The Santa Rosa gate is closed daily from 1800 to 0600.

Andersen has a unique mission with large numbers of deployed personnel so watch out for pedestrians, especially at night and during periods of reduced visibility. The most congested areas for pedestrians and vehicles are the AMC Terminal, Dining Facility, Exchange, Commissary, Coral Reef Fitness Center, AAFES Service Station, DoDEA Schools and the parking area between the Child Development Center and Chapel II.

**Motorists should be on guard while traveling on Arc Light Blvd near the Fuel Storage Facility (POL) gate.** Many slow moving vehicles enter and exit the flightline and POL facilities at this point. The stop light, is triggered by POL personnel to help prevent accidents. The light remains red while the flightline gate is open and can seem to take a long time to turn green. This is by design, stopping a fully loaded POL truck takes three times the distance of normal vehicles and this intersection contains numerous blind spots when exiting from the flightline side. Please be patient and proceed when the light has turned green.

Drivers should exercise **EXTREME CAUTION** when driving in the **housing area (15 MPH limit)** or on Santa Rosa Blvd (**15 MPH before and after school**). Children frequently cross the roadways on their way to and from school. **ALWAYS STOP FOR ANY BUS** that is loading or unloading passengers. Exercise extreme caution when the yellow flashers are operating (**15 MPH while lights are flashing**). When the red flashers are operating, drivers in all lanes must stop until the flashers are no longer operating.

When approaching a vehicle convoy or a vehicle transporting explosives, pull over to the right as far as possible and **STOP**. Remain stopped until the convoy has passed. Never approach any closer than 200 feet to the rear of the convoy.

Report all accidents, no matter how minor, to the **Security Forces Law Enforcement Desk, 366-2910/1/2**. If at all possible do not move any vehicle involved in a mishap until cleared by law enforcement personnel.

**Safety belt/harness use is mandatory** on and off base for all operators and passengers. Approved infant/child restraint devices are required for children up to the age of 12 years. According to Guam Code Annotated, §1102(q), in which a passenger less than four feet nine inches (4'9") tall and between four (4) and eleven (11) years of age is being transported, shall secure such passenger during transit in a booster seat or appropriately fitting child restraint system that meets federal motor vehicle safety standards and is used in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.

Because this is rather vague we have provided the Air Force Manual for further guidance:

AFMAN 31-116: "...all children under 4 years of age regardless of weight or less than 50 pounds regardless of age shall be properly secured in an appropriate child restraint system. Children ages 4 through 7, weighing 50 pounds or more and less than 4 feet 9 inches shall be properly secured in a booster seat or other appropriate child restraint system. Children ages 8 and above and no less than 4 feet 9 inches in height will be properly secured in a vehicle seat belt or booster seat. The child safety seat or booster seat will be certified by the manufacturer to meet all applicable Federal performance standards or host nation requirements and will be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions."

Consult the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration if you have any questions or concerns on child seats, [www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov).

## **BICYCLE RULES AND HAZARDS**

Bicycle riders are subject to all of the same traffic laws that govern motor vehicle operations. All personnel on Andersen AFB must wear an approved DoT, ANSI, SNELL helmet at all times when riding a bicycle.

Per 36WGI 31-204: Bicyclists will have their headlights turned on if riding one hour before sunset to one hour after sunrise or during periods of reduced visibility or during inclement weather. Bicycles must be equipped with an operative headlight visible from at least 500 feet to the front and a red rear light visible from at least 150 feet to the rear when operating at night. The operator must wear a reflective vest or belt during hours of darkness, periods of reduced visibility, one hour prior to sunset and one hour after sunrise.

Per AFI 91-202: Bicyclists are prohibited from wearing portable headphones, earphones, or other similar devices while riding.

Basic bicycle signals:

Stopping: Left arm extended and bent downward

Left turn: Left arm extended

Right turn: Left arm extended and bent upward

## **SKATEBOARDS, NON-MOTORIZED SCOOTERS AND ROLLER SKATES**

All personnel, to include dependants, who operate skateboards, non-motorized scooters, heelies, roller skates, and roller blades, must wear an approved helmet. Appropriate Personnel Protection Equipment (PPE) will be worn per AFI 91-202.

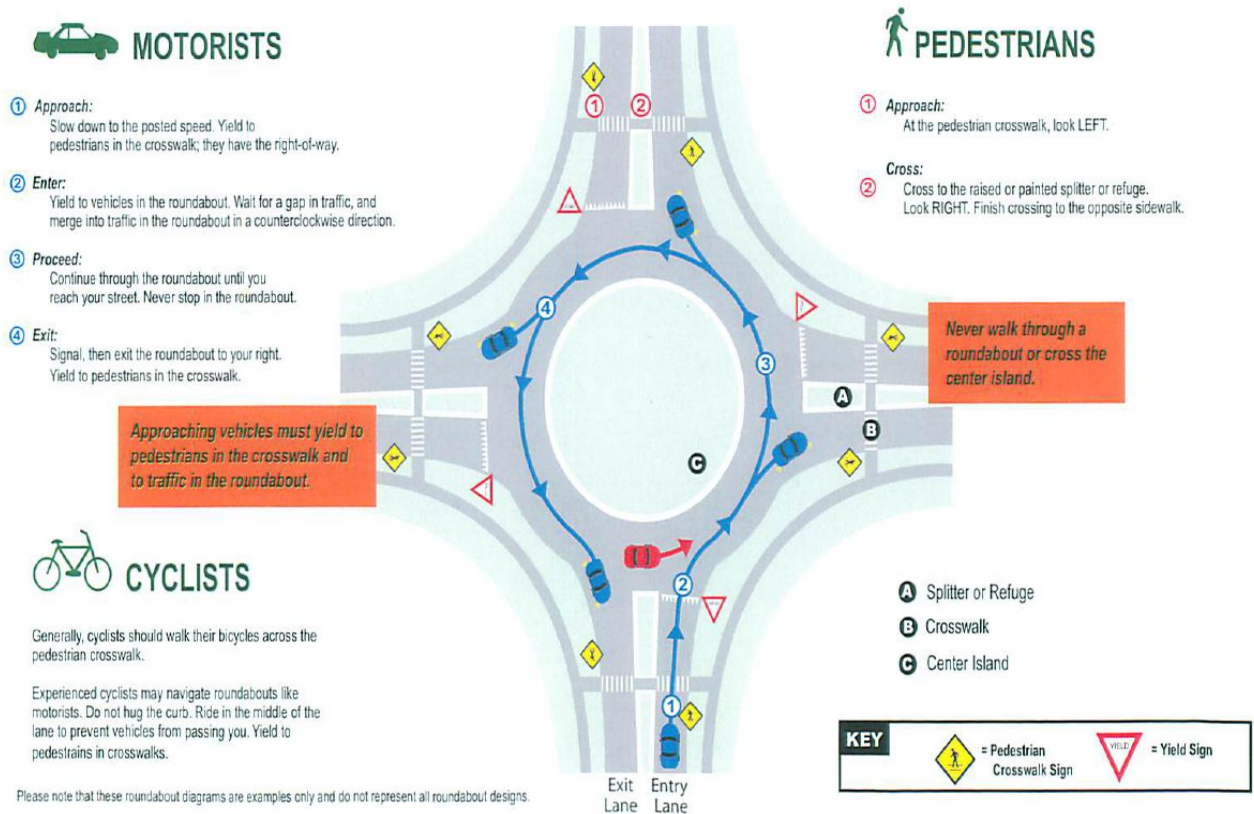
Per 36WGI 31-204: Roller-blades, roller-skates or skateboards may be used in parking lots and other areas during non-peak traffic hours. Persons using roller-blades, roller-skates or skateboards will wear



helmets, elbow, and knee pads. Skaters must skate with the flow of traffic on roadways. Rollerblading, roller-skating and/or skateboarding is prohibited during hours of darkness or limited visibility.

## TRAFFIC CIRCLES

### Navigating a single-lane roundabout



## FLIGHTLINE DRIVING PRIVILEGES FOR TDY PERSONNEL

Flightline driving privileges may be granted to personnel TDY to Andersen with the following criteria met:

- Driver has flightline driving privileges at home station.
- Driver receives flightline training by the sponsoring unit's VCO/VCNCO.
- If you do not have a sponsoring unit while assigned to Andersen AFB, then Airfield Management will provide the training. They can be contacted at 366-4188.
- After training is complete, have the VCO/VCNCO contact Airfield Management for a Temporary Flightline Driving Permit.

## GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLE (GMV) USAGE FOR TDY PERSONNEL

GMV's are authorized for TDY official business IAW AFI 24-301 and the PACAF Supplement. TDY personnel may use GMVs to drive off base for meals. Only reputable eating establishments are authorized. Questions concerning authorized use can be referred to Vehicle Operations Flight at 366-2021.

## RECREATION

### WALKING, JOGGING AND RUNNING

When jogging or walking with strollers please be aware of traffic and attempt to jog or walk on the sidewalks as much as possible. Per 36WGI 31-204: walking on the road when a sidewalk is available is a non-moving violation.

If a sidewalk is not available, always walk or run next to the edge of the road surface facing oncoming traffic. If walking or jogging in pairs, please move into single file line while vehicles are passing.

Cross streets only at crosswalks or street corners. Drivers do not always yield the right of way to walkers, joggers or runners. Make sure you have been seen and granted the right of way before crossing roadways.

Exercise caution while in areas where Black Birds (Drongos) are nesting. They will aggressively dive at runners, and walkers, in an attempt to protect their nesting sites.

All personnel on Andersen AFB are allowed to wear headphones (both ears) on sidewalks, Arc Light path, the base track and areas along a road that are not specifically designed for vehicle travel or parking (pathways in the grass/dirt alongside a road). When crossing a roadway or traversing through parking lots, personnel must remove BOTH ear buds; no one is exempt from this policy.

**Wearing portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices to include Bluetooth devices while walking, jogging, running, bicycling or skating is PROHIBITED on roads and streets of Andersen AFB IAW DoD Instruction 6055.4, AFI 91-202, 36WGI91-202 and the Base Traffic Code (36WGI 31-204).** Although not prohibited off base, the wearing of headphones on heavily traveled areas is highly discouraged for personnel safety reasons.

The road down to Tarague Beach is called “Sanders Slope” and there are fantastic views where personnel are tempted to stop at the top to take pictures. While this is not prohibited; 36 WG/SE strongly recommends personnel refrain from stopping or getting out of their vehicles. The entire road is extremely narrow with numerous blind corners which increase the chance for accidents. The speed limit for vehicles driving down Sanders Slope is 25 MPH and 15 MPH for vehicles coming up the slope.

Members wishing to run on Sanders Slope are encouraged to use the wingman system and ensure they are able to clear the roadway if vehicles are present. **Headphones are PROHIBITED** while walking, jogging or running on Sanders Slope and the corresponding Tarague Beach road. In order to wear headphones, the individual must be clearly off of the roadway and out of any vehicle traffic areas.

If large groups want to walk or jog Sanders Slope, the following precautions are highly encouraged:

- 1) Road guards at the top and bottom of the slope with two-way communication to help direct traffic.
- 2) Notify Security Forces, Outdoor Recreation and Wing Safety that formations or large groups will be participating in physical exercise on Sanders Slope.

Be aware that the majority of cellular phones do not work down at Tarague Beach; to compensate for the lack of cellular service there is an emergency phone available near the entrance to the buoyed swim zone.

The old quarry area behind the Air National Guard building is riddled with hazards. It is strongly recommended that no one veer off the path and try to “hike” around back there. There are numerous boulders that could potentially harm someone if jarred loose. In addition, the area opens up to an exposed cliff line with no protection from falling.

## JUNGLE SAFETY

Guam's jungles, from the outside looking in, offer views of beautiful flowers, World War II relics, colorful foliage, secret caves, boonie peppers (which some people love to eat), hidden rivers, etc. This tropical paradise sometimes becomes so irresistible that we feel compelled to enter the exciting and seemingly harmless jungle.

The Wing Safety Division recommends that you do not enter nontraveled jungle areas. If you do, take the following mentioned precautions and notify someone when and where you are going and the time you will return. This is for your own safety. Andersen AFB Outdoor Recreation and Guam's Department of Parks and Recreation often have organized boonie stomps conducted by trained guides. In addition, there are many local organizations that provide ample opportunities to "boonie stomp" here on Guam. Check with the Outdoor Recreation, the Chapel and the local boonie stomper group for details, and above all else, **"NEVER GO ALONE."**

If you decide to go "boonie stomping", please consider taking along some of the following items, keep in mind that this list is not all inclusive: water, compass, insect repellent, food/snacks, knife, flashlight, rope, cell phone, whistle and a friend.

It is recommended that you stay out of the caves on Guam unless you are prepared and aware of the hazards. There are many caves on Guam that are frequented and relatively safe to explore. If it's your first time, go with a guide who has been in the cave and can brief you on the dangers. Keep in mind that caves are not well lit, so bring a flashlight(s) and/or lantern. Also, the ground inside the cave will most likely be very slick and the rocks may be very sharp. Ensure you are wearing proper footwear for this event and take your time walking inside the cave.

Once you enter the jungle, you may encounter deer, wild pigs, frogs, brown tree snakes, mice, bats (dawn, dusk, and night), and coconut crabs (that can amputate fingers if given the chance). If a crab's caliper gets a firm grip on you, the crab will not release the grip even when deceased. The caliper must be separated at the joint.



Some of the insects you will see while enjoying your exploratory walk are ants, termites, several varieties of spiders, flies, gnats, and, worst of all, swarms of boonie bees (paper wasps) and other stinging insects. Something to be aware of is the fact that you might experience getting lost or walking in circles, due mainly to the limited visibility in the dense jungle. If you do get lost in the jungle stay calm, the heat and high humidity can dehydrate you and increase your need for food and water.

Other jungle hazards you should know about include slippery undergrowth and vines, razor sharp coral

protruding from the ground, cliff lines and large holes hundreds of feet deep that are covered with leaves, fallen tree limbs, and undergrowth. There is razor sharp and poisonous vegetation throughout the jungle. **World War II relics** such as **hand grenades, land mines, bombs, bullets, antipersonnel mines, rockets,** and almost any other type of explosives known are still out there ready to explode. If you find any of these old relics, **do not** touch them, they may be very unstable. (see attachment 1) If you are on Andersen AFB, mark the location, immediately leave, and contact the **Command Post 366-2981.**

If you find a UXO off base you need to contact the local police department and the police will contact the ROC (Region Ops Center) and they'll task the nearest Explosive Ordinance Unit (North of the Airport = AF, south of the Airport = Navy.)

Coconuts are plentiful on Guam. Should you decide to open one, strike it with a blunt object. Using a knife or machete is strongly discouraged.

Cliff diving and jumping are prohibited on AAFB. These activities are considered high risk. Personnel should advise their commander if they plan on participating in these activities elsewhere.

## **HUNTING**

Andersen AFB does allow hunting, but only specific designated area. However, no firearms are authorized, only archery tackle. Please contact the Conservation Resources for further information at 366-2549.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH TIPS**

Because of Guam's location and tropical environment, some health risks require special attention and consideration.

Sun exposure is one of the most serious hazards on Guam. Strict adherence to protection from the hazardous rays of the sun cannot be over emphasized. Because of Guam's proximity to the equator, the sun's rays are very intense. Wear a wide brimmed hat when possible as well as a quick dry shirt or "rash guard" while outside or swimming. Use a water proof sun block with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 45. Re-apply every 3 hours, unless you are swimming or sweating, then re-apply every hour. Do not allow yourself to fall asleep in an area exposed to the sun. Clouds do not offer sun protection so some of the worst sunburns occur on cloudy days.

Proper Hydration--the combination of high heat and high humidity can quickly lead to dehydration. You should drink at least 6-8 glasses of water per day. More if you are engaged in strenuous work or sporting activities. Alcohol and caffeine beverages are not a suitable substitute for water as they can lead to further dehydration.

Public Health personnel inspect distressed food that arrives at the Commissary, and it may still be sold if found fit for its intended use. These items are marked accordingly. If you buy a food item that has spoiled or that you are not satisfied with, you can return it for a refund. Please take a moment to fill out DECA Form 40-45(Food Quality Report), when you return any food item to the Commissary. This may help prevent future occurrences.

If you live off base or plan on leaving your groceries in the car for more than five minutes, a cooler will help protect your perishables, especially if you add ice.

## **LOCAL DINING**

There are many cultures represented on Guam and many different types of food offered at restaurants and parties.

One favorite of local citizens is Chicken Kelaguen. Some people choose to prepare this dish without cooking the chicken thoroughly. Undercooked chicken can contain harmful levels of Salmonella, which if ingested, can cause sickness. Avoid eating undercooked poultry. Properly cooked poultry meat will be white throughout.

When purchasing fish, ensure it was adequately refrigerated or preserved from the moment it was caught as decaying fish may contain high levels of histamine which can lead to symptoms of a severe allergic reaction. Even properly cooked fish can be affected. This condition is called Scombroid and is easy to treat with supportive measures and antihistamines.

If you are planning on traveling to an Asian Pacific country, Public Health can provide you with a country briefing that will explain immunization requirements, disease threats, and any health information to help make your vacation more pleasant. Public Health is a customer focused flight, and stands ready to help you in any way during your tour here on Guam. Please feel free to call them at 366-4147.

Active duty members planning on traveling to an Asian Pacific country must complete the required documents and get proper approval. In addition, USPACOM OPORD 5050-08 Fragmented Order (FRAGO) 2 (5 January 2011) directs all USPACOM DOD military and civilian personnel to use the web-based Individual AT Plan Program (IATP) to submit required individual AT plans for travel to USPACOM

Travel Restricted countries and a "Travel Tracker" entry for travel to non-USPACOM Travel Restricted countries.

## **SHOPPING / EXPLORING OFF BASE**

When shopping and eating off base you will find a good number of establishments that work on a cash only basis.

Many local establishments will offer military or local discounts for food or price of admission. This is especially true at popular Guam tourist attractions and hotels. Be sure to ask for the rate...it will not be offered automatically.

**Do not keep valuables in your car!** Break-ins have been known to happen around trailhead entrances, dive sites, and even at an off base gymnastics studio. Often times it is easy to tell which cars are owned by “non local” military personnel since some states allow their residents to keep state tags (i.e. Florida).

## **HAZARDOUS WILDLIFE**

**Boonie Bees** are plentiful around Guam; it is interesting to note that they are actually not Bees but smaller Tropical Paper Wasps. According to Debbie Hadley paper wasps can and will sting in defense of their nest, or when threatened. They differ from honeybees, which have barbed stings and can only sting once; paper wasps can sting multiple times. She also mentions that a paper wasp can call other colony members using alarm pheromones, chemical messages that tell other wasps to help defend the nest from a threat. **The main thing to remember is try to stay calm and avoid swatting at paper wasps.**

### **Tips for avoiding Bee stings:**

1. Don't wear perfumes or colognes.
2. Avoid wearing brightly colored clothing, especially floral prints.
3. Be careful what you eat outdoors.
4. Don't walk barefoot.
5. Try not to wear loose-fitting clothes.
6. Stay still.
7. Keep your car windows rolled up.
8. Rinse your garbage and recycling cans and keep lids on them.
9. Don't hang out in the flower garden.
10. Call a professional to have unwanted bees, wasps, or hornets removed.

**Brown Tree Snake** was first introduced on the island of Guam in the early 1950s from its native range in the South Pacific via military cargo vessels. According to the Fort Collins Science Center (FORT) the brown tree snake is a rear-fanged snake from the family of Colubrid snakes. For the most part they are often classified as non-venomous; however, many of the snakes found on Guam have grown to longer lengths (10 feet).



The FORT website states that there is evidence that the snake has had opportunities to bite smaller children and infants, to make matters worse evidence shows that the snake was able to chew on its victim causing harm. As a result, the FORT website states that these cases are now treated very seriously at hospitals on Guam, and while no known deaths have resulted from these bites, the snake has been reclassified as mildly venomous. This snake is still not considered dangerous to an adult human.

**Cane Toads** as know as the giant or marine toad are extremely poisonous to the common household pet. According to the Aquarium of the Pacific on line learning center, the secretions of cane toads are highly toxic and can sicken or kill animals that bite or feed on them, including cats, dogs, birds, and snakes. The glands in the skin and in the shoulders carry the toxins. It is important to understand that there toads are poisonous in all stages of their lives—as eggs, tadpoles, toadlets, and adults. They are normally found at night.



**Musk Shrew or House Shrew** is prevalent throughout the island. According to the International Wildlife Encyclopedia, the largest of all shrews, the House Shrew, was introduced in Guam after World War II and is a host for the rat flea and can carry the plague bacillus. They are accustomed to living around humans and houses which increases the damage potential. They are considered smelly and noisy and make incessant shrill and clattering sounds. They often destroy grain products. Shrews have glands that produce a toxic material that is used to subdue small prey like salamanders, frogs, snakes, mice, birds and other shrews. The poison damages the nerves and destroys the blood cells of the prey once caught. Once bitten, the prey stays alive for three to five days to be used as fresh food. The poison can last up to several days and causes a great deal of pain. Human bites are rare and are usually received only when handling a shrew. The shrew's poison is not lethal to humans. Similar to the Cane Toad, Shrews are nocturnal animals.

To this date there is no rabies on island. There is strict guidance to ensure the island remains that way. If you plan on bringing any animals with you please refer to the veterinary office for further information.

<http://36fss.com/andersen-vet-clinic>

Veterinary Clinic 671 366-3205 DSN: 366-3205

Please keep in mind you are on an island so there are a number of other insects out there you will encounter during your stay, such as ants and cockroaches. It is important to properly dispose of waste and keep your house and car doors shut. One last interesting thing to note...Shrews have been known to eat your car wires, so be aware.



## MARINE AND BEACH RECREATION, RULES AND HAZARDS

### BEACHES

As previously stated, Guam's waters offer a wide range of recreational opportunities. Swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling, water skiing, windsurfing, and sailing on Guam are some of the best in the Pacific. Along with this comes certain precautions you must practice to avoid inherent hazards. It is important to be familiar with Guam's location in order to understand the wind, wave, and current patterns that affect the coastline of the island.

Guam is located near 14 degrees North latitude. It is the southernmost of the Marianas Islands with Rota being the next island, approximately 32 miles to the northeast. Guam lies roughly in the middle of the easterly trade winds. November thru March, the trade wind velocity increases producing hazardous surf conditions on the island's northern, eastern and southern exposures. Guam also lies in the northern extreme of the Equatorial Current, which runs along the equator in a westerly heading. The current speed averages from .5 to 1.2 nautical miles per hour. These factors combine to determine the location of beaches on Guam and the relative danger or safety of each. We want you to enjoy them while keeping safety your number one priority at all times.

**Do not walk on reefs.** For these purposes, the reef is defined as the elevated ridge of coral or rock between the shore and the open sea. This ridge may be above or slightly below water level, depending on the tide. Every year on Guam people pay with their lives for participating in this activity. Keep well clear of the outer portion of the reef when the tide is going out. Rip tides are common on Guam and extremely dangerous. **Reef walking is PROHIBITED anywhere on Guam by active duty military personnel. Reef walking on Andersen AFB is PROHIBITED.**

Off the installation, beaches with lifeguards in attendance are the only safe and recommended areas for swimming. On Andersen AFB, water entry is authorized only within marked areas at Tarague Beach. Tarague beach is swim at your own risk and with a wingman—never alone. Water entry includes swimming, wading, snorkeling, or simply standing in the water. Water entry at all other Andersen beach areas is prohibited. Scuba diving from any area on Andersen AFB is prohibited.

**NOTE:** Other beaches on AAFB may be accessed for *non-water related activities* after obtaining permission from Outdoor Recreation.

The Eastern coast of Guam has very few beaches where it is safe to swim, surf, or dive. This is a direct result of the constant wave action caused by the prevailing winds and seas. The coral that produces sand and protects beaches cannot grow as well on the exposed points. The sand that is produced is washed away and is only deposited in deep bays and other protected areas. On the Western side of Guam, however, the absence of the constant battering allows for the formation of coral that in turn allows long, sandy beaches to form.

For swimming and snorkeling, the safest areas are those beaches protected from the ocean by a barrier reef. Inside this reef, the water is calm, shallow and has only a slight to non-existent current. Swimming anywhere near the reef can be extremely dangerous and/or deadly. The barrier reef is usually exposed at low tide, but may be covered by one foot of water at high tide. There are **two primary dangers in swimming too close or onto the reef:**

**-The first danger is caused by the waves breaking on the reef.** Even in the calmest conditions, it is difficult and dangerous to cross the reef in surf. The coral itself is extremely sharp and can cause deep and painful cuts. Gloves and foot protection are essential. There are also large cracks and



holes in the coral, which can catch a foot or hand and trap a person. Naturally, larger waves increase the danger and, in the past, have proven fatal to many swimmers.

**-The second danger is the current caused by the waves.** In almost all cases where the waves are consistently larger than one foot, a strong current runs along the reef. This current, known as a "LONG SHORE" current, is created when the water forced inside the reef by the waves is higher than the sea level outside the reef. When this happens, the water tries to flow back out to sea but the waves bringing more water into the reef prevent it. The water will flow along the reef or shoreline until it finds a place to flow back into the sea. This current can be very strong. A person swimming too close to the reef's edge can become caught in the current and be swept onto or over the reef. When they attempt to climb back over the reef, not only do they have to fight the current pushing them sideways, but they must also fight the waves smashing against the reef. After struggling to cross the reef, many people become exhausted and are washed out to sea or banged along the reef until they die.

Several beaches are especially hazardous due to strong waves and currents. Beaches from the northwest end of Guam around to Andersen AFB have consistently larger waves and are greatly affected by the Rota Channel current. The Equatorial Current compresses between the islands of Guam and Rota which creates a Venturi effect that increases the current by two nautical miles per hour. Although the current is slower closer to shore it still is strong enough to make swimming very dangerous. Ritidian Beach, Gun Beach, Tanguisson Beach, Haputo Beach, Shark's Hole, Asan, and Andersen AFB's South Beach Scuba Cut are dangerous areas when there is any surf running. Strong rip tide currents may be present during this time, especially on a high outgoing tide.

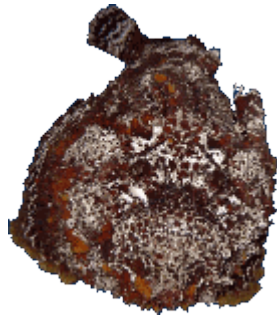
Riptide currents usually occur in areas where there is a low spot (cut) in the reef. Water, like electricity, will flow along the path of least resistance. As the water comes over the reef, it becomes trapped on the island side of the reef. The water channels along the reef until it is forced back out to sea through the cuts, and gaps in the reef. Local water experts recommend you avoid areas known to have rip tide currents, especially during a hazardous surf forecast.

If you are caught in a rip tide, **DON'T PANIC**; remain calm and do not swim straight back towards the beach. Remove yourself from the current by swimming perpendicular to the current (parallel to the coast). After a few attempts to swim out of the current, if you find that you're not making any headway, try gripping onto coral head formations to hold yourself in place and pull yourself toward the shore. If the water is too deep or the current is too strong for you to hold yourself in place, let the current take you and it will eventually slow down as you float further from the coast, then swim parallel to the coast for a few feet and then swim back to shore. While finding a way back to shore, swim out past the coral reef in order to prevent your body from being continually slammed onto it (divers call this the washing machine effect). Once you see a break in the waves, you may be able to swim or climb over the reef and swim to shore.

## **HAZARDOUS MARINE LIFE**

**Treat ALL seashells as poisonous. DO NOT** handle shells with your bare hands as some contain live animals with a deadly venom. If you desire to collect shells, use a pair of barbecue tongs and a plastic bleach bottle with an X slot cut into it. You can then push the shell through the X slot with the barbecue tongs and not have to worry about handling the shell or be concerned about the shell animal stinging through the bottle. The beaches on Andersen AFB are designated as a marine preserve; as a result shell collecting on base beaches is prohibited.

**Turkey/Lion and Stone Fish are highly poisonous.** They will not retreat to shelter when approached and should be avoided.



Stone Fish



Turkey/Lion Fish

For protection while in the water, wear some type of footwear (preferably felt bottom or thick gripping rubber/plastic) to prevent painful coral cuts, sea urchin stings, etc. While walking in sandy bottom areas, shuffle your feet so that you don't accidentally stand on a sting ray.

## **SCUBA DIVING**

Guam features many excellent dive sites and a robust scuba training infrastructure, with several large dive centers, boat operators, guides, etc. Scuba dive only with a proper certification. When scuba diving do not dive deeper than your level of certification, always use the **"BUDDY SYSTEM"** and use a dive flag at the surface. Newly assigned military personnel (PCS and TDY) should plan their first few dives through Outdoor Recreation or at one of the local dive shops until you are familiar with the area. Many of the local dive shops offer free shore dives led by a dive master on weekends. This is a great opportunity to learn the local area and meet new dive buddies. If you have any questions contact 36 WG Safety at 366-7233. Scuba diving from any area on Andersen AFB is prohibited.

## **SNORKELING**

Guam offers some of the best snorkeling in the world. However, all too many times our people venture out into unfamiliar waters and find themselves in serious trouble. The waters around Guam need not be feared, just respected. We offer this lifesaving information to you.

Always snorkel with another person and use proper equipment: a snorkel, mask, and brightly colored fins. If you are not an experienced Guam swimmer, wear a snorkel vest (this will enable you to stay afloat if you become tired or carried out to sea). If a current carries you away from shore, wave one of your brightly colored fins in the air to signal someone on the shore to seek help.

Before you venture out, contact a local dive shop for information on areas you intend to snorkel. The National Weather Service (dial 211 off base line and 99-211 on base) has a recorded message on surf, winds, and tide conditions. Local TV, radio stations, and newspapers also publish this information. Do not snorkel when hazardous surf or small craft warnings are in effect. Have fun, but use some situational awareness and risk management before venturing out. Be sure to observe any posted warnings and remain within the designated areas for swimming and snorkeling. If the water conditions for your chosen location are not safe, pick another beach! Lastly it is imperative to know that many of the locations are subject to

possible car break-ins. Never leave any valuables in your car.

### **SAFEST**

Tarague Beach (swim only within the buoyed area and with your required wingman)

Any Beach in the Tumon Bay hotel row area (Hilton to the Guam Reef Hotel)

Gab Gab Beach (Big Navy, no lifeguard)

San Luis Beach (Big Navy, no lifeguard)

Outhouse Beach (No lifeguard and possibility of car getting broken into)

Spanish Steps (Big Navy, no lifeguard)

Piti Bomb Holes (Do not leave valuables in car for possible thefts)

Dog Leg Reef (Family Beach)

### **HAZARDOUS**

Ritidian Beach

Tanguisson Beach

Shark's Hole

Asan Cut

Gun Beach

Haputo Beach

## **FISHING AND BOATING**

Fishing in the waters around Guam can be very rewarding. Tuna, Wahoo, Mahi Mahi, and Marlin offer some the best catches available in Guam waters. Once again care must be taken so that an enjoyable day of fishing does not end up in a disaster.

Many people assume that since they do not intend to fish out of sight of land, that they need only minimum supplies and safety equipment. This could not be further from the truth. Guam is an island and the winds and currents push everything away from land. This is unlike larger landmasses where a boat may drift for days and stay in sight of land.

Even fishing boats in the presumed safety of Apra Harbor are routinely carried out of the harbor by the outgoing tide. Experience has shown that boats drifting in this area will travel in a generally westerly direction at a minimum of one nautical mile per hour (knot). Few people can paddle against a one-knot current for any length of time. Winds in the area of 15 to 20 knots can increase the drift to two knots. That means a rate of drift anywhere from 24 to 48 miles per day. What starts out a simple frustration (i.e. dead battery within sight of land), can quickly lead to a large, multiunit search, covering hundreds of square miles of ocean.

Always observe a measure of caution and good judgment when participating in water sports around Guam. One of the most important measures is to stop and take a good look at the situation. Ask yourself all the “what if” questions you can think of and make sure you have planned for the unexpected. Take plenty of extra water and food. Take as much fuel as possible. Make sure that the proper safety equipment is on board. Have extra flares, a mirror, a flashlight, and extra flashlight batteries available just in case. Let someone know where you’re going, when you’ll return, and what equipment you have onboard.

No one should ever go out in the ocean without a marine VHF radio. Even the most experienced boater cannot shout back to shore when he breaks down. For swimmers and divers, always get advice from someone with experience before diving in a new area. Always use the buddy system. Keep track of where you are in relation to the shore. It is easy to drift and not be aware of it. Never take chances with the surf.

## **SURFING**

Guam's location in the middle of the Pacific Ocean subjects it to many different ocean swells. Unfortunately, for all but the most experienced surfers, these swells hit on dangerously shallow and sharp reefs. Currents in these areas range from friendly to deadly causing surfing to be very deceptive and dangerous. Even the "experts" are extremely cautious, monitoring the tides, swell direction, and ocean riptides. The best place to learn to surf or boogie board is Talafofo Bay. In addition, please pay attention to surfing etiquette and perhaps talk to experienced local surfers before attempting to surf on Guam. There have been a number of incidents where non-locals were harassed or even threatened by the "regulars" at the limited number of surfing sites.

## **FIRST AID FOR MARINE LIFE INJURIES**

### **CORAL**

**SYMPTOMS:** Burning sensation, redness in affected area.

**FIRST AID:** Clean area with antibacterial soap. If it itches apply cortisone cream. If the area becomes red and painful over the next few days, seek medical attention as it may require treatment with oral antibiotics.

**NOTE:** *Do not apply iodine to a coral cut.*

### **SEA URCHIN**

**SYMPTOMS:** Spines in skin, pain or numbness in affected area.

**FIRST AID:** Try removing accessible spines with tweezers. If they break inside of the skin, they will eventually dissolve on their own. Soak area in hot water to a temperature hot enough to be slightly uncomfortable without causing a 1st degree burn. Get medical attention for deep punctures.

### **CROWN OF THORNS STARFISH**

**SYMPTOMS:** Pain or numbness, blanching (whitening) of the wound followed by bluish color. Numbness or tingling of lips and mouth (may spread to entire body). In severe cases, the following symptoms may occur: dryness of mouth, loss of voice, difficulty in swallowing, paralysis, muscle spasms, loss of consciousness, breathing distress, or possibly death.

**FIRST AID:** Remove any remaining spines with tweezers. Observe for signs of shock. Most of the time there is nothing else to be concerned about. In the event of a severe reaction: Apply loose constricting band (such as Ace wrap) above wound. Loosen band for 90 seconds every 10 minutes. Transport to nearest medical facility and be prepared to administer artificial respiration/CPR if qualified. Check the Divers Alert Network web site for more info.

### **VENOMOUS FISH**

**SYMPTOMS:** Wound has pale, then bluish color, followed by redness, extreme pain, dizziness, headache, nausea, aching joints, fever or chills, distressed breathing, rapid or slow heartbeat, and finally death (low probability ).

**FIRST AID:** Lay victim down and treat for shock. Wash wound with salt water. Soak wound with hot water (as hot as can be tolerated) for 90 minutes. Get medical attention. Be prepared to administer CPR if qualified.

### **CONE SHELL**

**SYMPTOMS:** Stinging or numbing sensation at wound, spreading numbness or tingling, muscular paralysis, difficulty with swallowing and/or speech, visual disturbances, or respiratory distress.

**FIRST AID:** Lay victim down. Apply loose constricting band (such as Ace wrap) above wound. Loosen band for 90 seconds every 10 minutes. Transport to nearest medical facility. Be prepared to administer CPR if qualified.

## **JELLYFISH**

**SYMPTOMS:** Pain, shock, redness in area, parts of tentacles in skin, muscle cramps and nausea/vomiting

**FIRST AID:** Remove tentacle using a stick, gloves or similar hand protection. Rinse with sea water (not fresh water). This is usually all that is needed and the pain will slowly subside. The sting from a Portuguese Man-o-War could lead to more severe symptoms. These animals are larger, usually float on the top of the water and dangle large blue tentacles below them. If this is the case, make attempts to wash the area off with salt water and use something like a credit card to gently scrape any remaining stingers off the skin surface. Applying vinegar or alcohol to these stings can make them worse. Apply ice for pain control.

## **SHOCK**

**SYMPTOMS:** Pale, cold, clammy skin; profuse sweating; dilated pupils; rapid, weak, thready pulse; nausea and vomiting

**FIRST AID:** Have victim lie down, continue to assess patient's temperature, and elevate feet 12 inches. Offer fluids by mouth only if victim is conscious.

## **SAMPLE FIRST AID KIT:**

Sterile compress pads  
Scissors/tweezers  
Roll of 2" gauze bandages  
Lip balm  
Assorted Band-Aids  
Isopropyl alcohol  
Adhesive tape 1" wide  
Sunscreen cream  
Assorted gauze pads  
Aspirin/Tylenol  
Change/emergency #  
Cotton swabs  
Pins/needles  
Meat tenderizer

Triangular bandage  
Hydrogen peroxide  
Antiseptic soap  
Baking soda  
Germicide spray  
First aid book  
Motion sickness pills  
Blanket  
Decongestant tablets  
Waterproof matches  
Ammonia  
Antibiotic ointment  
Hydrocortisone cream  
White vinegar

## TYPHOON, EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI SAFETY

Andersen AFB is equipped with a public alert system (**AKA Giant Voice**) that announces the Tropical Cyclone Condition or Readiness (TCCOR). Due to Guam being located inside Typhoon Alley Andersen AFB is always in TCCOR 4 which is weather expected within 72 hours. The 36 CES Readiness and Emergency Management Flight always has the most current information with regard to typhoon preparedness and they can be reached at 671-366-3113.

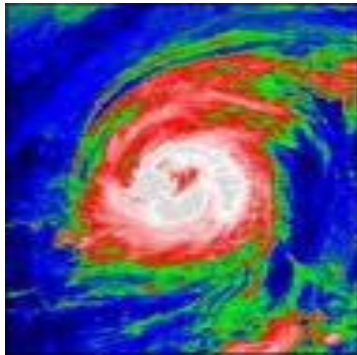
### POWER OUTAGES

Power outages happened frequently both on and off base. As a result many personnel have had major damage to their electronics. Power surge protectors with a battery backup will help with this for items such as computers, TVs, and other expensive electronics.

Keep flashlights and lanterns handy. When we do lose power at night here it's really dark, even outside.

Keep in mind that when we lose power we also lose our ability to shop, get money from an ATM, refill gas tanks, use cordless phones, charge our cell phones, etc. Always have a backup plan!

### TYPHOONS



A typhoon is a large-scale tropical storm that occurs west of the International Date Line. It would be called a hurricane if it was east of the International Date Line.

A typhoon has sustained wind speeds of at least 74 mph.

The warm waters surrounding Guam are ideal for the development of typhoons year round.

**Guam lies in “Typhoon Alley” Most occur Jun – Dec, but one can occur anytime.**

**Tropical Cyclone (Typhoon) Condition of Readiness (TCCOR)**

TCCOR 4: Winds of 58 mph or greater are expected within 72 hours

Andersen AFB is always in TCCOR 4

TCCOR 3: Winds of 58 mph or greater are expected within 48 hours

TCCOR 2: Winds of 58 mph or greater are expected within 24 hours

TCCOR 1 Caution: Winds of 58 mph or greater are expected within 12 hours

TCCOR 1 Emergency: Declared when sustained destructive winds reach or exceed 58 mph.

TCCOR 1 Recovery: Declared when destructive winds have passed, but dangerous weather may still exist.

Return to TCCOR 4: Sustained winds of 58 mph or greater are expected within 72 hours.

***It is important to note that when the base is in TCCOR 3, 2, or 1 little to no movement will take place. The base traffic signs (stop signs, speed limit signs, ect.) will be removed during TCCOR 3, so procedure with caution at all intersections and remember base speed limits:***

**Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on Andersen AFB is 25 mph!**

**Base Housing and DoDEA School areas: 15 MPH**

**Parking lot speed: 10 mph**

**Be prepared by having a Typhoon Kit, enough Supplies: 1-2 Week Supply Minimum**

Canned & Ready to Eat Food, Can Opener, Water 1-2 gal per person per day to drink, Propane Stove, First Aid Kit, Plastic Dining Ware, Flashlight/Batteries, Cash, Mop/towels, Duct Tape, Hygiene items, Baby Supplies, Formula, diapers, etc. Battery Operated Radio, 550 Cord/Rope, Medications, Tool Kit.

### **HOUSING Residents and Member Responsibilities**

*\*please refer to the housing guide for detailed information*

Monthly inspection for proper operation of storm shutters.

Secure residence as soon as possible, no later than TCOR 2.

Sandbag where needed – usually along door frames. Sandbags and sand can be obtained from 36 CES.

Close and secure your storm shutters.

Move furniture, rugs, etc. away from doors and windows.

Bag anything that might get wet due to possible flooding.

Secure loose debris/personnel items around residence.

Doormats, Trash Cans, Trampolines, Vehicles, Bicycles, Generators, Children's Toys/Play Equipment Canopies, Lawn Furniture and BBQ Grills are a few examples.

### **Generators**

**Don't use your generator until TCOR 4 is announced, after the storm**

Refer to your owner's manual and housing brochure for proper generator operations.

Know how to operate and hook-up prior to storm.

Remember to ground

Call housing maintenance if unsure of what type of generator plug is needed for your house.

Have extra fuel on-hand away from generator.



### **Emergency Contact Information**

Report Housing Damage to Housing Maintenance: 366-6240

Report Facility/Dorm Damage to the 36 CES/UCC: 366-5041/44/48

Self Help Center: 366-3165

E-mail: 36 CES/Self Help, 36CES\_SelfHelp@pacaf.af.mil

For Additional Typhoon Information: 36 CES Readiness Flight, 366-3113

**Tune in to Channel 70--MCV and Channel 21--GTA on base for weather updates.**

### **EARTHQUAKES**

#### **What to do during an Earthquake**

##### **Inside**

1. Drop to the floor.
2. Take cover under a sturdy desk or furniture and be prepared to move with it. Hold this position until ground stops shaking and it is safe to move.
3. Stay clear of windows, fireplaces and heavy furniture or appliances
4. Stay inside
5. Stay calm



## **Outside**

1. Get into the open away from buildings and power lines.
2. If driving, stop if it is safe; however stay inside your car.
3. Stay away from bridges, overpasses and tunnels.
4. Move your car as far out of the normal traffic pattern as possible.
5. If possible, avoid stopping under trees, light post, power lines or signs.
6. If near mountainous area or unstable cliffs, be alert for falling rock and other debris.
7. If at the beach, move to higher ground.

## **TSUNAMI**

Tsunamis are a series of large ocean waves generated by large undersea disturbances, such as a major earthquake on the sea floor or landslide. Tsunamis are not affected by tides or currents – a tsunami in the ocean means the whole water column is moving, not just the surface. Tsunamis can strike any ocean shoreline.

It is important to note that if you are on the beach or in a low coastal it's only a matter of minutes that a Tsunami can hit after the earth shakes. The Tsunami danger period can last for hours as the waves move onto land, recede and return. The second and third waves have been known to be more devastating than the first.

**Listen to local news reports, visit the Andersen AFB website ([www.andersen.af.mil](http://www.andersen.af.mil)) and Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/36WGPA](http://www.facebook.com/36WGPA)) and visit NOAA/National Weather Service's website, [tsunami.gov](http://tsunami.gov).**

**Tune in to Channel 70--MCV and Channel 21--GTA on base for weather updates.**

See: <http://www.guamhs.org/tsunami-evacuation> for low lying areas and evacuation procedures with respect to these areas.

### **Be aware of the signs of a tsunami:**

- A strong earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more near the coast.
- A noticeable rapid rise or fall in coastal waters.
- A loud roaring noise from the ocean.

### **What to do when a Tsunami may happen**

If you are in a coastal area and feel a strong earthquake:

- Drop, cover and hold on. You should first protect yourself from the earthquake.
- When the shaking stops, move quickly to higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming within minutes.
- Be prepared for aftershocks which happen frequently after earthquakes. Each time the earth shakes, drop, cover, and hold on.
- Move to your designated assembly area, or as far inland and uphill as possible.

### **What to do during a tsunami watch:**

- Use a NOAA Weather Radio or listen to local radio or television stations for updated information.
- Locate loved-ones and review evacuation plans. Be ready to move quickly if a tsunami warning is issued.

### **What to do during a tsunami advisory:**

- Because of the threat of a potential tsunami which may produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water, local officials may close beaches; evacuate harbors and marinas; and ask ships to reposition to deep water. Obey their directions.

**What to do during a tsunami warning:**

- If you hear a tsunami warning siren, detect signs of a tsunami, or hear about a tsunami warning on the radio or TV, leave immediately.
- Ask neighbors who may need help leaving to come with you and offer assistance.
- Bring pets with you to keep them safe.
- Take your disaster supplies kit. Having supplies will make you more comfortable.
- Move to higher ground as far inland as possible. Watching a tsunami near the shore is dangerous and it is against the law to remain in an evacuated area.
- Keep listening to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV for the latest updates.

**What do I do after a tsunami?**

- Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours. Do not assume that after one wave the danger is over. The next wave may be larger than the first.
- Stay away from damaged areas so emergency responders can have full access.
- Stay out of any building that has water around it.
- Be careful re-entering buildings or homes. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings.

**Tsunami Prep:**

- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high-risk waters. Evacuations may be based on these numbers.
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace and other places you could be where tsunamis could happen. .
- Find out what the school evacuation plan is.
- Practice walking evacuation routes.

**LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS**

1. Once a bolt of lightning flashes toward the ground, it strikes the tallest object in a predetermined 50-yard radius. In other words, it won't "look for" a tall tree that is 100 yards away from you.
2. Don't be the tallest thing within that 50-yard radius.
3. The only completely safe approach is to avoid being exposed.
4. Given a choice, get inside a building. Your second choice is a vehicle.
5. If you are already in an exposed location when the storm hits, your options are limited.  
\*\*Stay as low as you can, to avoid being the highest object. Squat down, but do not lay flat. You don't want your whole body touching the ground if the lightning hits nearby, because the current will spread outward.
6. If you're in the woods, avoid the tallest trees, but stay away from the clearings that are more than 100 yards across.
7. You can usually hear thunder 10 miles away, unless the noise of the rain and wind interferes. When you see lightning, count the number of seconds until you hear the thunder. Sound travels one mile every 5 seconds. Most experts recommend 30 seconds (6 miles) as the signal for you to stop what you're doing and get to a safe location.
8. The typical lightning threat lasts less than an hour.
9. Wait 30 minutes after you see the last lightning bolt or hear thunder before going back to golfing, fishing, or whatever else you were doing outdoors.
10. Water does not attract lightning, but it is a good conductor. Lightning has killed many people who were boating, fishing, swimming or wading in water. Since water is usually cooler than the surrounding ground around it, thunderstorms are less likely to build or develop over it
11. A car protects you from lightning, because lightning will follow its metal structure to the ground. Do not leave the windows down because the lightning can jump into the car through the opening.

## **TIPS FOR LIVING ON BASE**

### **GIANT VOICE**

For those of us who have never lived on base, Giant Voice can be a little intimidating at first. Giant voice is the bases method to inform the general public of important happenings verbally. The base Command Post runs the various updates; such as weather updates and exercise updates.

Here are some basic signals you might hear:

3 beep indicator signifies an important message is about to play. Giant Voice will clarify if the message is for a Base Exercise by prefacing each message with: "Exercise, Exercise, Exercise"

Natural Disasters: 3 beeps followed by a steady tone.

Base under attack by Air or Missile: 3 beeps followed by a wavering tone.

Base under attack via Ground Forces: 3 beeps followed by a Bugle call to Arms

For weather updates expect to hear something like: "This is the Command Post with a Weather update. Lightening reported within Five NM of the Air Base. Command Post out."

For further information or questions with regards to Giant Voice messages please contact the Command Post: 366-2981

### **REVEILLE, RETREAT, AND TAPS (Monday – Friday only)**

- **Reveille** (0600) signifies the beginning of the official duty day, and the raising of the flag. When Reveille sounds, military personnel in uniform are to face the flag or the music if the flag is not visible, and stand at parade rest. At the first note of "To the Colors", they should come to attention and salute. Civilian personnel on the installation should face the flag or music and place their hand over their hearts for "To the Colors". All vehicles should come to a stop and remain so until the last note is played.

- **Retreat** signifies (1700) the end of the official duty day and the lowering of the flag. Individuals outdoors and in uniform should face the flag or the music if the flag is not visible, and stand at parade rest during the sounding of Retreat. At the first note of the national anthem, come to attention and salute, holding the position until the last note of the anthem is sounded. If in civilian clothing, both military members and civilians should take the same actions as in uniform, with a few exceptions: Men will remove their hats with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder with the right hand over the heart. Men without hats and women stand at attention and place their right hand over their heart. All vehicles should come to a stop and remain so until the last note has ended.

- **Taps** (2200) began as a signal for lights or lights out at the end of the day. For these purposes, there are no formal protocol procedures required. However, the playing of Taps continues to be a part of a military funeral/memorial honors ceremony. Upon hearing Taps at a military ceremony, proper protocol dictates those individuals in uniform render a salute until the music is complete. Civilians should remove their headgear and place their hand over their heart.

## COMMANDER'S ACCESS CHANNEL

Both MCV and GTA services have saved **channel 70** and **channel 21**, respectively, for the base Commander's access channel. Tune to this channel for updated information with regards to base activities. (This is only for on base connections.)

## AAFB PUBLIC WEB PAGES

AAFB has an official public webpage filled with all sorts of valuable information that can be accessed from any internet service.

<http://www.andersen.af.mil/>

In addition, the AAFB has a Facebook page. Both sites provide the community with local happenings and weather updates. From each page you will be able to navigate your way to a host of other Guam, Joint region Marianas and navy MWR information pages.

<http://www.facebook.com/Andersen> Air Force Base, Guam

## 911

When calling 911 on base, it is important to **tell the operator that you are on AAFB** so the appropriate units are dispatched to your location.

## **ATTACHMENT 1**

Common UXOs found on Guam.

**Grenades:** (looks like rugged rock or soup can, ~ size of an adult fist)



**Projectiles:** (range in sizes ~ 2L bottle or bigger)



**Mortar:** (range in sizes ~ soda bottle to a 1L bottle)

